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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

AMES GORDON BENNETT. I ROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE-OUR COUSIN GERMAN THEATRE COMIQUE-OLD LAVENDER. BRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE GLADIATOR. GILMORE'S GARDEN-GREAT LONDON CIRCUL FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-THE BELLA WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE EXILES. GERMANIA THEATRE-KLEIN GRLD. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CREERATED CARR FIFTH AVENUE HALL-UKLIKE'S WONDERS BOWERY THEATRE-BUFFALO BILL LYCEUM THEATRE-LA MARIKE DU MARDI GRAS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-THE FLATBOAT BALL TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Matines-Mignor. Evening-

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisem it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy or partly cloudy, with a tendency to clearing up. To-morrow it will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair. Fogginess will continue during the morn-

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock mar ket was not as active as of late, and prices were generally lower. Gold opened at 10012 and closed at 1003g. Government bonds were firm, States dull and railroads quiet. Money on call was easy at 5 a 6 a 3 per cent.

THE PROPOSED REVISION of the patent laws is a work that is sadly needed.

IT WOULD not be difficult to improve upon the name-Oklahoma-of the proposed new

ONE OF TWEED'S old Ring claims was thrown out of court yesterday. Ring judges and juries

A GREENBACK CONVENTION is announced in Maine next month. Are there no insanity laws

THE ARREST of his own son by a policeman yesterday shows that we have some Roman or other kind of virtue still left. THERE WILL be no change in the price of coal

at the mines next month. The weather, not the monopolists, is to be thanked. THE LETTER CARRIERS do not seem to be in

favor with the present House. It declined to increase their salaries yesterday. THE MAN who jumped from the middle of the

suspension bridge yesterday took a very effective means of getting out of the world.

Great Britain and China on the immigration question is the latest suggestion in an interns tional way. IF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY Who visit

Montreal to-day should decide to settle there it would not be considered a very great calamity by their constituents. GENERAL MACEO, of the Cuban army, will

doubtless be delighted to receive the letter of sympathy addressed him by the Anti-Slavery Society. But why not send him something more THE FAITHLESS OFFICIAL who issued fiv

thousand dollars' worth of fraudulent bonds of a Newburyport (Mass.) horse railroad should not be censured too severely. He made the most of his opportunities. THE SECRETARY of the International Code

Committee of America is preparing a circular letter to the jurists and publicists of the country urging that we should take part in the European Congress. Would it not be well to wait for an

The establishment of a sound, permanent form of government is a very difficult thing to accomplish, and no matter how stable a governmen might be, the slightest confusion or crash is always sure to cause trouble and upset matters. I there fore am in favor of allowing matters to remain in statu quo. I have arrived at this conclusion after giving it considerable thought and study.—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON THE FLORIDA FRAUDS.

BRAZIL has an empty treasury, caused mainly by the extravagance and recklessness of former cabinets in the internal improvement line. They were no wiser, however, than our own states men, who are endeavoring to set the government printing presses to work for the purpose of tunnelling mountains and digging canals up and down the country to restore prosperity.

THE GOVERNORS of the American Jockey Club have decided upon the dates of the spring meet ing at Jerome Park. There will be five days' racing, beginning on Decoration Day, Thurs day, May 30. Saturday, June 1; Tuesday, June 4; Thursday, June 6, and Saturday, June S, are the other dates. The several events of the meeting have been passed upon and the programmes will be ready for distribution in a few days.

THE WEATHER.—The low barometer contin ever the lower lake region and on the Middle Atlantic coast, with light rains and fogginess exending northward from Tennessee and eastward from the Mississippi River. The pressure is also low south of Florida. The winds have moderated considerably, and the temperature has fallen in nearly all the districts. Clear weather, with northerly and westerly winds, prevails in the West and Southwest. On the Pacific coast the pressure has risen. It has also increased in the Northeast in advance of the low pressure. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, with a tendency to clearing up To-morrow it will be cool and partly cloudy or fair. Fogginess will continue during the mornViews of Charles Francis Adams.

The interesting conversation of our Boston correspondent with Mr. Adams, printed in the Herald yesterday, deserves and will command universal attention. To be sure, the general tenor of what Mr. Adams had to say does not differ from the general tenor of the multitudinous interviews with memhers of the Senate and of the House which we published on Wednesday. But these coincident and mutually supporting opinions on the same subject have each a separate value. We do not refer to the adage about opinions being weighed rather than counted, because for some purposes it is better to count opinions than to weigh them. Although Mr. Adams is a higher type of statesman than average members of Congress, the opinions of the Congressmen, when we can get enough of them on the same side, are a more trustworthy indication of what Congress is likely to do. But the opinion of a man like Mr. Adams, even if he stood alone in holding it, is, perhaps, a safer guide as to what the people ought to think. The declarations by Senators and Representatives prove that Congress will make no attempt to depose President Hayes or to pass a law for bringing the question before the Supreme Court ; and the declaration of Mr. Adams will confirm the people in their judgment that acceptance of the status quo is the only wise course. The claim of Charles Francis Adams to

the confidence of the democratic party as a judge of this particular question rests on various grounds. In the first place, Mr. Adams is the ablest and ripest of living American statesmen. In the next place, he was a warm supporter of Mr. Tilden in the Presidential election. In the third place, he would have been Mr. Tilden's Secretary of State and foremost adviser had Mr. Tilden reached the Presidency. In the fourth place, Mr. Adams is one of those proud, self-sustained, independent men who "would not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for his power to thunder." In the fifth and last place, Mr. Adams is more strongly on record than any other eminent public man as a vigorous denouncer of the fraud by which Mr. Hayes was counted in. On the 5th of March, 1877, the next day after the inauguration, he wrote a letter to Mr. Tilden, in which he spoke of Mr. Hayes as 'a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history." The whole personal bias of Mr. Adams is against Hayes and in favor of Tilden, and yet he earnestly deprecates any attempt to reopen the Presidential question. In the interview with Mr. Adams which we published yesterday he said: - "The establishment of a sound, permanent form of government is a very difficult thing to accomplish, and no matter how stable a government might be, the slightest confusion or crash is always sure to cause trouble and upset matters. I therefore am in favor of allowing matters to remain in statu quo. I have arrived at this conclusion after giving it considerable thought and study."

This hits the nail exactly on the head. While the republican party may be held justly answerable in future elections for the frauds perpetrated in Florida and Louisiana it is the result of Mr. Adams' maturest reflections that it would be impolitic and unwise to disturb Mr. Hayes in the possession of his office. This conclusion is in no degree founded on a favorable opinion of Mr. Haves' administration, for Mr. Adams says that "Haves has proven a great failure." and that he thinks him "a very weak manilure as a politician and stat ing a great wrong into a national blessing." Strong as are Mr. Adams' opinions on the fraud question, and contemptuous as is his estimate of Mr. Hayes' character and abilities, he is unwilling to see our institutions Mexicanized and a precedent set for displacing a chief magistrate by any other method than a regular election or impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. Even if such an attempt should not lead to civil war it would subvert confidence and derange business and be a source of infinite confusion and mischief. If we are to avoid the pronunciamentoes and chronic anarchy which have made the Mexican Republic byword among the nations-the shame and candal of republican institutions—we must keep at a safe distance from the Mexican nethods of ousting rulers and destroying the stability of government.

The tenure of our Presidents is made short in order that we may easily displace them without recourse to revolutionary methods. The framers of the constitution thought it more important to avoid conusion and distraction and to insure a peaceful transition from one administration to another than to establish what are called the rights of the majority. When a President dies the Vice President succeeds, although he is generally a man whom even his own party would not have chosen for the highest office. When in a Presidential election there is not a majority for any candidate the lowest on the list may be elected by the House of Representatives, and a man who carried but one or two States may be our constitutional ruler for four years. When the President and Vice President both die the accidental presiding officer of the Senate, a man for whom the people never voted and would never have thought of voting, succeeds to the Presidency with a full and indisputable title. However incongruous this may seem with the theory of republican institutions, with the theory that the Chief Magistrate should be the voluntary choice of the majority of the people, it is better to submit to such accidents than to plunge the country into revolution and confusion. The framers of the constitution were altogether more solicitous to insure a peaceful transmission of executive authority than to respect the will of majorities. In the general working of our institutions a President is the choice of a popular majority; but still the lowest of hree candidates may be elected by the House; and when this happens the minority candidate is as fully entitled to the office as if he had been the unanimous choice of the people. Even the accidental President of Senate or the accidental Speaker of the House, if elevated to the Chief Magistracy, holds the office

whole people had voted for him. It is easy enough for demagogues to declaim against this as unreasonable and unrepublican; but it is better to submit to such occasional and emporary inconveniences than to put the country in a wrangle and turmoil about a disputed succession. Mr. Adams, who has sufficient largeness of mind to comprehend the whole subject from the point of view of the founders of our government, looks with deliberate disfavor on any attempt to Mexicanize our institutions. In spite of his strong belief that Mr. Hayes was elected by fraud and is a failure in office, Mr. Adams thinks it "better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

Such being the deliberate and declared opinion of the ablest and wisest of Mr. Tilden's supporters we trust that Mr. Tilden himself will concede its reasonableness and justice. He ought to rise above his feeling of disappointment and sense of personal wrong and act like a statesman and a patriot. It is in his power to give a final quietus to a mischievous agitation by a public adoption of the view of Mr. Adams. He need not discourage his party from making electioneering capital of the recent revelations: but if he deserves the high mark of confidence given him by a majority of the citizens of the United States in 1876, let him rise superior to selfish interests and personal grievances and take his stand at the side of Mr. Adams.

The establishment of a sound, permanent form of government is a very difficult thing to accomplish, and no matter how stable a government might be, the slightest confusion or crash is always sure to cause trouble and upset matters. I therefore am in favor of allowing matters to remain in statu quo. I have arrived at this conclusion after giving it considerable thought and study. - CHABLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON THE FLORIDA FRAUDS.

The Chance for Peace.

The news from Europe to-day is a shade more peaceful in character. If the relations of the Powers to one another as now reported do not imply that peace is certain they are at least not inconsistent with its maintenance. It is agreed that there shall be a direct exchange of views as a preliminary to a congress, and although, when the views are exchanged, it may be found that they are hopelessly irreconcilable; and therefore that to go to a congress would be only an empty formality, it is yet possible that England's views, stated in the presence of representatives of other Powers may prove so much less bumptiously insular than has been thought that the greater difficulties will be smoothed away. England is charged by the German diplomatists with opposing mere quib-bles to the formula laid down as the basis for negotiation in congress, and she cannot afford to belittle her case by the continuation of such tactics. Apparently there is some evidence that the support the government has in the country is less absolute than it was. The recent elec tion of a liberal member is interpreted as an expression of public impatience at the difficulties the government has put in the way of peace and at the delays that are distress to commerce. As the government has given more attention to the temper of the people behind it than to the nature of the difficulties before it, a very slight change in the popular temper may well prove the source of important modifications in its attitude. An important point at last plainly understood in England is the nature of Austria's sympathy with British grievances against Russia. They are convinced that Austria can neither be dra driven nor coaxed into war; but that she has adroitly maintained an attitude intended to give the impression that she would make war-and has done this only to encourage England to plunge into hostilities in order that, with war once actually begun, she could extort from Russia all she demanded as the price of her neutrality. This is certainly a correct view of the purport of Austrian diplomacy, and it will perhaps have some important results that this is now perceived in England. It would be a peculiar mortification for England to find some day that she had gone to war only to pull Austria's chestnuts out of the fire.

the Must Behave Like a Gentleman Judge Murray, of the Tombs, has delivered a judgment in the case of Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon that, if not so brilliant as some of Daniel's, is noteworthy. He says that "so long as she behaves herself like a gentleman he has no jurisdiction over her." It appears that the fantastically apparelled re tailer of Volcanoes was arrested on this occasion on the complaint of the rector of St. Paul's Church because, in his opinion, she is "a nuisance." On this theory anybody who regards anybody else as a nuisance has only to call an officer and have the other body taken into custody, and to act on such behests is one of the duties of the police. But alas! for the proprieties of of any infringement of the Excise law. the pavement in front of St. Paul's, it appears that the statutes which define nuiances do not say that to be unpleasant to a pastor is to be a nuisance, and so the dreadful offender went free. It is not a noble field for a pastor to join in the small hunt against this poor little picturesque pedler. In a city deluged with pedlers cannot we be permitted to have one that is not altogether commonplace?

Kidnapping in Texas.

As the government seems to take with some coolness all that has been hitherto done in the way of marauding raids on the Texas frontier it is hardly to be supposed that it will get excited over the painful detail of the loss of Mr. Steele's two children. These were carried away by the Indians, who murdered the father's brother and all his sheep keepers, and have perhaps murdered the children also. But as this is not known the parents naturally cling to the hope that the case with their darling ones is less desperate. To all the butcheries that have been done by frontier Indians the butchery of two little boys is not a great addition. Yet a crime of this sort touches the pathetic sensibilities of a people more than the murder of many men. and in this case it will be apt to greatly intensify the impression that it is time these raids were stopped.

Dr. McCoah on College Discipline. The distinguished and respected Presilent of Princeton College contributes to the May-June number of the North Amercan Review an interesting article on "Discipline in American Colleges," a subject thrust on public attention last winter by the scandalous disorders of the Princeton students. We reproduce extracts from Dr. McCosh's article, but are un-

to perceive much value his practical suggestions. He is right enough in repudiating the spy system and condemning attempts to undermine the sense of honor of students by requiring them to give testimony against one another. He reprobates hazing as brutal, but seems to despair of suppressing it without the aid of outside public opinion. In our judgment outside public opinion goes for little in its bearing on the conduct of students, but it may have a powerful effect when brought to bear on the college faculty. Students care little for any public opinion beyond that which exists among themselves and the art of governing a college consists in creating, moulding or modifying the social atmosphere which prevails within the institution. When the faculty of a college neglect their duty outside public opinion may bring them to a sense of their responsibility, but it cannot be expected to act with much force on the students. If the faculty are a set of wooden heads it is inevitable that the students will amuse themselves by playing practical jokes upon them and making game of their efforts at discipline. But if the professors as a body are able teachers and men of character, force and courtesy they will have no difficulty in gaining ascendancy over the minds of young men and securing their respect and confidence. Youths are generous in their impulses but quick in their discernment of character, and humbug professors are pretty sure to be taken at their just valuation. No man is fit to teach who is incapable of kindling the intellects of his pupils, and students smitten with the love of knowledge and filled with admiration of those who com-

municate it are very easily governed. Besides ability on the part of the faculty of a college there is needed a reasonable amount of social fact and an active personal interest in the students. In every college class there are a few young men who were born for leadership, and if the professors know how to cultivate these and gain their friendship they may easily convert them into instruments for controlling the rest. If they will not take pains to do this the college will suffer the effects of the negligence and indolence. A mere perfunctory hearing of recitations by the professors, as if that were their whole duty, is a pretty certain recipe for lax discipline. Every member of the faculty of a college should take an active interest in the daily life of the students. They should

Feel at each thread and live along the line If they are too stupid or indolent or cooden to enter with zest into the life of the institution the students will create their own social atmosphere, and it is very likely

to be an atmosphere of contempt for their instructors. Under an able and competent faculty the discipline of a college will be promoted by encouraging such athletic sports excite strenuous emulation. There a great amount of superfluous physical energy in young men that will be worked off in some manner, and if it finds no legitimate vent it will expend itself in college pranks. Young men whose and recitations during the proper hours, and who are stirred to keen emulation in athletic contests in their hours of relaxation, will care little for the coarse practical jokes which are the amusement of idle minds. Like master like man. When college officers are able and inspiring college students may be pretty safely trusted to be "a law unto themselves."

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No Arbitrary Arrests.

The Excise bill passed by the Assembly very properly provides that no arrests for a violation of its provisions shall be made except on a warrant duly issued. This provision, if the bill should become a law, will put a stop to the spasmodic police raids on liquor dealers which are as unnecessary as they are unjust. A liquor dealer has rights as well as other business men, and he is at all times easily found if he has been guilty There is a law prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine unless plainly labelled as such ; but it would be regarded as an outrage if the police should make a descent on all the groceries where that article is sold as gennine dairy butter and drag the proprietors and their salesmen to the station house en the charge of violating the law. A saloon keeper who sells without a license, or at times forbidden by the law, can be found at his place of business by an officer armed with a warrant whenever he is wanted. There is neither reason nor justice in treating him like a burglar or pickpocket and rushing him off to a cell in a station house under the impetus of a policeman's club. The provision against such unwarrantable, arbitrary arrests is one of the best features of the Holahan bill.

Blackmailing has become so common in New York that the passage of the law making any attempt to extort money by threats a felony is only a proper protection for the public. Under the new statute it is made a crime to ask or demand payment for the concealment of any fact the publication of which would tend to injure or annoy the party of whom the demand is made, or to breaten any disclosure or prosecution unless paid for silence, or in any manner to

threats, even if the charges or facts alleged against such person be true. The law is far reaching and leaves not the slightest loophole for the escape of a blackmailer in any form. It is aimed against one of the vilest and most contemptible offences that can be committed, and as the penalties it imposes are severe it will, no doubt, accomplish its work effectively. After the law becomes operative it will only be necessary to hand blackmailer over to the police, and his passage to State Prison will be secured.

The Business Dawn in New England. A letter from Boston, on another page, ives an encouraging view of the busin outlook in New England. It contains a summary of the proceedings of a recent meeting of the cotton manufacturers of that section, and the facts and figures presented by them show unmistakably that the dawn of our manufacturing prosperity is breaking and that business is, beyond all doubt, reviving. To be sure, prices are low, but the volume of manufactures is large and it is exceedingly significant that in this particular branch of industry we are gaining on Great Britain. Cotton is one of our great staple products, and an improvement in manufactures means an improvement in a hundred other departments of business. As one division of industry cannot be depressed without more or less depressing all the rest, so the improvement of one means the improvement of all. By and by the iron industry will spring into life in the demand for machinery; it in turn will act upon its kindred department, and so on until the whole workshop of the continent is again in motion. One topic of exceedingly great importance was discussed at the meeting referred to-namely, the necessity of extending our markets, particularly in the countries to the south of us. This is one of the great problems of the time, and it is, after all, one that is not difficult of solution. It rests entirely with our merchants and manufacturers. They must depend upon themselves and not upon Congress. The South American countries are our natural markets. They are as anxious to buy from us as we are to sell to them, and in this condition of affairs it surely needs only a little courage, patience and enterprise to bring us together. The other great industrial leaders ought to follow the example of the cotton captains and see how best it can be done.

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Another Organized Railroad "Accident."

For the second time within two months

we have to record an "accident" on a Virginia railroad, in connection with which the utter recklessness of the train officials assumes a character approaching to a deliberate preparation of a disaster. The collision that took place on February 25 near Melford, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, was caused by the uncoupling of two sleepers and a passenger car from the train while running at a high rate of speed. The forward section relieved of the weight ran shead some distance and was then stopped until the uncoupled cars came thundering standing section attached to the locomotive. Of course death and mutilation of the passengers resulted, but investigation by the intelligent and disinterested jury summoned in such cases proved the affair an "accident." The disaster at Slatington, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, followed on April 5. A freight train standing to cool boxes was run into by an oll train. The locomotive of the latter exploded, the oil tanks burst and the finid caught fire. An unbroken tank exploded from the heat, and many persons were killed or so shockingly burned that they died. In neither of these cases were danger signals displayed, "accidents." But the the Coroner's juries were all right and matters were smoothed over for the railroad companies. In this latest case, the details of which are given in our special despatches this morning, the conduct of the train officials is so outrageous as to warrant their immediate indictment for manslaughter. The conductor and engineer of the standing passenger train knew that the freight train followed them within ten minutes, yet they sent back no signals until it was foo late. Indeed, it is a question if they displayed any until disaster became inevitable. The engineer of the freight train was running at more than double the regulation speed, and on that account was unable to "slow up" to save the train ahead of him. The violations of the company's rules, to say nothing of every consideration of safety, combined to cause a fatal collision. It now remains to be seen whether the people of Virginia will assert the necessity of common precaution on their railroads, and whether the railroad companies will continue to organize railread "accidents" for the killing and maiming of their passengers.

Murder Most Foul. The crime disclosed by the discovery of

the dead body of Ferron in the waters of the Erie Basin is of the coarse and horrible type of which the writers of melodramatic omances are fond; but it is not pleasant to know how little the realities of life are separated from that sort of romance. Overlowered, gagged, robbed and murdered and his body thrown into the river and anchored with a great weight of old iron, it is plain that this is a crime that might have gone forever undiscovered if its perpetrators had not neglected an obvious precaution in throwing the body into a part of the river so shallow that it could be seen at low tide. It is a kind of crime the perpetration of which all the policemen in the world could not prevent, for men affoat are ces paid for silence, or in any manner to in a world of their own, and it only needs seek to obtain money from any person by that they should be desperate and be

tempted. There is only one guarantee for gainst a danger like this, and that is the discovery and punishment of the murderers, and it must be admitted that in these respects the chances for justice are not good.

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PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Skobeleff wants peace.
Colonel Valentine Baker will become an author.
Secretary Sherman consults with J. Medicine We

The Congressman who received his share of

swag now swagglos Greece contains 1,600,000 people, an increase of million since her independence

If Charley Ross had been an Ohio boy Mr. Hayes would have found him in about twenty-five minutes. Down South the ex-Confederate Journals de mo

A son of the late President Felton, of Rarvard Colis studying at Athens.

Louisville Courier-Journal:-"Postmaster James, of

New York, has become the lather of twins. A lively The Shah of Persia has a son-that makes him : pa-shaw. - Boston Commercial Bulletin. We hope that

Senators Stanley Matthews, of Obio; Francis Ken nan, of New York, and William H. Barnum, of Con necticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel,
Senator Withers, of Virginia, has had a deficate
operation performed upon his eyes. He is said to be

he does not become a Ma-meluke.

n good health, though success is not assured. Senator Jones, of Nevada, has large business in

Senate, and from that elegant granite building on Capitol Hill where he lives, he is in Atlanta. We have received a large humber of letters which are trying to decide between them as to whether

whipped Stonewall Jackson. Frement is a little Limerick, who sent an address to the new Pope. The Cardinal says that the Pope is well pested about Ireand, and that the Bishop need not have tried to post

the Pope about that country.

The troubles which arise from a discontented tem per among workingmen did not end with the railroad atrikes of last summer. San Francisco is in agitation by the thousands of men attracted thither by the golden dreams held out in advertisements. Chicago is rapidly growing toto the same frame of mind. men who would shrink from agitation in their own countries think that this is a free land even for unlaw-

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution :- "In the midst of all this denunciation of Mr. Hayes the charge is made and re-peated with 'damnable iteration,' that the Southern democrats made bargains with him. To this the solid South makes but one reply—a reply that is quite comeaders if they were cool and sagacious enough in the confusion attendant upon the great crime he has had the courage and the consciention made. Need more be said ?"

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

The tableaux of "The Sleeping Reauty" were re peated at the Academy of Music last evening before an audience quite as fashionable, but not quite as large, as the evening before. The performance was large, as the evening before. The performance was about the same as on the preceding evening, with the difference that Miss Adelaide Phillipps sang instead of Miss Thursby. Her selection was "The Nobit Signor," from "Los Huguenots," and a laughing song for an encore. She was in excellent voice, and her performance was a leature of the evening. The tableaux were even better arranged than on Thursday evening, and the effect of color was like a picture of Mazare's. The substantial result of the two performances is about \$50.000, as peer as at present estimated.

Mr. Joseph Otto V. Prochaz'ka was last night the cipient of a testimonial benefit, and attracted a very recipient of a testimonial benefit, and attracted a very fair accience. The programme consisted of selections from Rubinstein, Kummer, Franz Thilberg, De Beriot, Mendelssohn, Prooh and Saint Saens, The artists, with low exceptions, are comparatively unknown in public circles, but the performance was one that warmly recoived public praise and showed an abundance of artistic talent.

Mr. Prochas'ks exhibited no mean powers as a plantat, but no is to be hoard more frequently before public judgment will assign him a first class position. It is beginning to be too common among teachers to "hire a hall" for the purpose of celebrating their acquirements and making a name in order to secure publis.

CHICKEBING HALL-CONCERT BY MR. D. V.

A very select and fashionable audience assembled last night to listen to the initial effort of Mr. D. V. Bell to enter the circle of professional artists in this country after his career among the artists of Europe. Taking the judgment of his friends he was successful. He possesses a fine physique, a pleasant, expressive gray eye that seems to warm to every musical theme; a rich, round baritone voice, full of culture, yet capable of

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN-"LA FAVORITA." The Brooklyn Academy of Music was nearly filled Marie Roze. The opera given-"La Favorita"-is not one best adapted for the introduction of a manner calculated to evoke great appliance. Some few of the airs were omitted, but the artistic execution of the other parts was natiorin, tell and mellifluous. In the last seems Roze's acting became exquisitely touching, tender and tragic. Mr. Karl was too mesthacical in his earlier efforts, but became warmer in action and more mellow in voice before he financed. Mr. Conty's base and Mr. Verdi's baritonic received their due of appliance and Marie Roze was complimented with neveral floral tributes.

fully in Canada.
"Richelleu," the fith volume of standard acting plays, edited by Mr. William Winter, is published.
George Fawcett Rowe's new drams, which is to be

utled "The Scatterly Jewela." Great preparations are being made in Cincinnet in the musical lestival which is to commence on the 15th of May and to last for several days. On Monday 1,385 seats were sold for \$17,600. The premiums ranged

Rénan, the French author, has completed a drame. "Fin de la Tempete"—which is said to be a continua-tion of Shakespeare's "Tempest." There is a sag-

goative fitness between the name of the writer and the title of the play. Sellier is the name of the new tenor who has recently made his appearance at the Graed Opera House, l'aris. He is a protégé of Edmond About. The lass that he was once a cooper is humorously quoted as a reason why he should sing well—he knew all about the staves. His "hoop-ia" among the high C'e is cald as he easy aqualied by a harmal organ.